WILCKES ON THE STAND.

MRS. PLEMING'S LOVER MADE TO TESTIFY AGAINST HER.

The Cuming "Adverse" Witness Parries Mr. McEstyre's Lends Nearly All Day, but Falls at Last Into the Trap Prepared for Him by the Baltian Prosecutor.

"The man in the case" testified yesterday in the Fleming trial about "the lady in the case." and a most amazing story his testimony was not told willingly, but dragged from him piece by Mr. McIntyre. The man is as liberally supplied with names as is the woman, for when he finally admitted his whole name—even that had to be dragged from him in sections—it proved to be Ferdinand Christian Joseph Marie Wilckes. This witness would probably pass as a typical beau ideal of manly beauty on the standard set up by a schoolgiri. He is tail, straight, blue eyed; his blond beard is pointed, his blond moustache is curied, his blond hair laworn pompadour, and his blond complexion would justify the envy of assoubertet. To be sure, a man's judgment on close scrutiny might floid some flaw in this gem. His blue eyes are set a trifle too near one to the other, and his head, described geometrically, is a fruncated cone. However, he is delightfully blond; so blond, indeed, that his little, swincing, mincing walk seems ever to be saying. "Look, see how blond; a m." Mr. Wilckes is a native of Germary, but he speaks English with scarcely a trace of accent, and has an excellent vocabulary. He is probably a well-educated man, and to a good sduvation nature has added means of defence when he encounters a man like Mr. McIntyre, "And any of the man and beau utilized for the seating of distinctions and the seaton of defence when he encounters a man like Mr. McIntyre, on the time when he may be a chooled the man and to a good sduvation nature has added means of defence when he encounters a man like Mr. McIntyre, "And unglists' supplies? A.—Ves.

Q.—Your employers and lateral, entered, war to the warter simple of the witness, strained and placed in the House of Detention of the witness. The Survey of the grow he he will n probably a well-educated man, and to a good education nature has added means of defence when he encounters a man like Mr. McIntyre, for it has furnished him with the quality of

cunning in a superlative degree.

Mr. Wilckes is the second man described in lawyers' phrase as " an adverse witness" whom Mr. McIntyre has had to examine in this case. and the difference in the two was an illumination of the greatest meaning of a difference in temperament. Mr. Bliss, the first adverse witnese, is also an educated man, but he is without cunning, utterly. His method of evading an attack, or rather of overcoming the effect of an attack, was, in boxing parlance, to duck. Mr. Wilckes received Mr. McIntyre's attacks with a parry - the kind of a parry Prof. Corbett taught his pupils in the Olympic Club of San Francisco; the arm extended at a slight angle and held rigidly so that the blow would glide off with a minimum of punishment to the arm. man who leads; and so it was yesterday, for after an examination which lasted for hours, Mr. McIntyre finished the round which closed with the adjournment of the court for the day, worn out, exhausted, his vitality and snap gone.

It will be remembered by all who listened to this extraordinary examination of Mr. Wilches that the most damaging testimony he gave—and being an adverse witness his effort was to refrain from giving adverse testimony - was in his volunteered statements. Mr. McIntyre is also cunning, but in a different way. His skull is neither a cone nor a truncated cone; it is as square as a die; it contains brains which profit by experience, and he is an experienced criminal lawyer; so when he saw that he could not hit the witness by leading for him, he allowed the witness to lead and cross-countered.

It will be recalled that in the course of the

trial allusions have been made which suggested a quarrel between the defendant and her mother over the favors of Ferdinand Wilckes. It will be recalled also that in these reports allusions have been made to the hideous social relations maintained by members of the defendant's family and other persons mentioned as intimately associated with the affairs of that ination yesterday he was asking a series of questions, which the witness was cleverly parrying, the intent of which was to show that a frequent cause of quarrel between the defendant and her mother was the coveted attention of Wilckes. These questions were bjected to by Mr. Brooke, and Mr. McIntyre appealed to the court on the ground that it was relevant to the case to show that the relations of the witness to the defendant were the cause of continuous and numerous quarrels between the defendant and the witness. Between Mr. Brooke's objections and the clever sparring of the witness Mr. McIntyre was making but slow drop his arms hopelessly by his side, and then it was that the experience of the lawyer overcame the cunning of the witness, for the latter, after

a pause, blurted out: "Mrs. Bliss was not opposed to our relations; she was apparently opposed, but in fact she heartily approved of the relations between Mrs. Fleming and me. Mrs. Bliss was the lady who old me to go down and see the defendant."

jury to get the full effect of the horrible family relations existing between the defendant and the woman she is charged with having poisoned. and the defendant. What, in fact, he desired to prove was that between the two women, the defendant and Mrs. Biles, there was a total absence of love, regard, or respect. He wanted to discount what he knew Mr. Brooke would assert in his address to the jury, that it would be impossible for this daughter to have compassed the death of her mother. The witness, mistaking the object of his attack, had given his antagonist the point.

been furnished in these columns that Mrs. yesterday morning when Ferdinand Wilckes was called. For once, and for the only time was called. For once, and for the only time during the trial, she was naturally alive, and in a feminine way, to the situation. She was not a woman charged with murder who was to hear the testimony of a witness who might be skilfully entrapped into giving damaxing testimony against her; she was a woman who had heard the announcement that her lover had been called and would soon be in her presence. Color came to her face, and she plumed and sidled in her chair, adjusted her long, deep mourning vell, passed the tips of her fingers in an arranging careas over her hair, and smiled in pleased expectancy.

passed the tips of her fingers in an arranging caress over her hair, and smiled in pleased expectancy.

The hint must have gone forth in some way that Wilckee was to be yesterday's winees, for there was an irresistible pressure of women among the applicants for admission to the court room. They would not be stayed. They came with cards from lawyers and prominent citizens, with alleged credentials from newspapers, with assertions that they represented societies for the reformation of prisoners. They came with coaxings, and pleadings, and secidings, and they passed the grim doorkeeper by scores. They had only a little time to wait before Wilckes's appearance.

When court adjourned on Wednesday evening Mr. O'Sullivan had not finished with his qualification of Prof. Vaughn as an expert. When court opened yesterday morning Mr. O'Sullivan proceeded with his qualification. The Recorder interrupted, asking Mr. O'Sullivan if he thought it necessary to consume more time in proving to the jury that whatever Prof. Vaughn should say would be said with the authority of special knowledge. Mr. Brooke added that he agreed with the Court, that no further exploitation of Prof. Vaughn as an expert was required. This satisfied Dr. O'Sollivan, and he sat down. Thereupon Mr. McIntyre drew forth from Prof. Vaughn the statement that he had heard all of the testimony in the case, and had also heard the hypothetical question in its original and amended form propounded to Dr. Fischer.

"Then," said Mr. McIntyre, "what, in your opinion, was the cause of death of the person assumed in the hypothetical question in its original and amended form propounded to Dr. Fischer.

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It was undoubtedly due to arsenical poison-

"It was undoubtedly due to arsenical poisoning," said Dr. Vaughn.

"The defence may inquire," said Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Brooke, who can assume a most winsome tone and manner when it pleases him, said in his winsomest style, "It would afford me much pleasure to pass a neil hour in conversation with Prof. Vaughn, but the defence has no questions." Thereupon Prof. Vaughn bowed to Mr. Broose, left the stand, and presumably returned to Ans Arber for the further quizzing of students in chemistry, for he was seen no more in the court room during the day.

The City Chamberlain was ruralled, and the prosecution and the defence asked him a number of questions, it is to be hoped of some relevancy, but certainly of no interest, regarding the method of liquidation of trust funds under an order of the Supreme Court. When that dignified officer had retired from the witness stand Mr. McIntyre exclaimed in a loud voice "Ferdinand Wilckes." There was no response, and Mr. McIntyre repeated the exclamation twice. The absence of response continued, whereupon Mr. McIntyre, addressing the Court, said in a somewhat nervous manner: "I sak for an attachment for Ferdinand "lickes, and ask that his bail be forfeited." There was a scurrying of court attendants and clerks, which was stopped when the subject of this paradox, whose walking includes two move-

And druggists' supplies? A.—Yes.
-What else? A.—Oh, most anything.

W. Drugs? A.—Oh, most anything. Q.—Drugs? Mr. Brooks—I object, your Honor. What on earth has a drug store in Germany got to do with the case of the people of the State of New York against Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fjeming?" The Court-Your objection is enough, Mr.

Brooke.
Mr. Brooke—Is it sustained?
The Court—It is overruled.
Mr. Brooke—I except to the ruling of the Court, and I wish to say—
The Court—Proceed, Mr. McIntyre.
Mr. Brooke—But, your Honor, I desire to

The Court—Proceed, Mr. Melntyre.
Mr. Brooke—But, your Honor, I desire to say

The Court—He seated, Mr. Brooke.
Mr. Brooke sat down slowly and continued to grumble, it was thus throughout the day. A hundred times, or more, Mr. Brooke arose to make a speech, and had to be content with making an exception. Each time he sat down slowly, looking not only atmazed but unhappy, and continued a low growling, concerning things which, from occasional accented words, seemed to relate to the fact that never in his experience had he been so treated; never in forty years at the bar had he met so illegal a person as Mr. Melittyre; never since his migration from Philadelphia had his amiable desire to make a speech been treated; with such disdain by any court hefore which he had had the honor to protect the legal rights of so persecuted a woman as the defendant at the bar. Some of these remarks Mr. Brooke addressed to the Court, some to the wrinkles in the coat over Mr. Melittyre's sturdy shoulders, some to the jury, some to the celling, some to the clock, and some to himself. His remarks did not always seem to have anything to do with the case any more than does the sound of the kettledrum in Herr Seidi's orchestra, yet without them something would have been missing; indeed, much. His case did not seem to be one demanding sympathy, for, despite the fact that his tone was pitched in a key of deep sorrow, there was something in the seneral appearance of Mr. Brooke which suggested that at heart he was more than content—happy.

When at last Mr. Melntyre was permitted to proceed he asked the witness. "You studied chemistry in Germany?" A. No.
Q. Never? A. No. I went through college, and in the last two years I studied a course in the basis of chemistry and physical chemistry.

Mr. Melntyre suddenly swing around and faced the audience, calling out, "Is Mr. Heffer in court?" There was ovidence that Mr. Hefferiner was for the man who was identified as the companion of Dr. Scheele in the Harbor Hotel

He had been pretending through a score of questions to be anxious to prove that Mrs. Bliss had opposed the relations between the witness Mr. Brooke—Now. your Honor, I object. What

which caused the separation? A .- I can't remember.
Q.-I will ask you if concerning the time the family separated you have said creading apparently from statement made by witness to Mr. Miller, "I knew there was going to be a low and I didn't want to get mixed up in it."
Mr. Brooke-I object. This was too long anterior to the time when it is charged the crime was committed.

Mr. Brooke—I object. This was too long anterior to the time when it is charged the crime was committed.

Mr. McIntyre—I desire to state—Mr. Brooke—I object to my friend making any statement.

Mr. McIntyre—If I can show by this witness the troubles and discensions between Mrs. Illias and the defendant, jist not evidence to go to the jury?

Mr. Hrooke—Why, your Honor, he is trying to discredit his own witness, Bliss, who testined that the troubles were just little family differences with snother of his own witnesses.

Mr. McIntyre—This is an adverse witness. He has shown himself to be such after I have called his attention to his statement previously made. This witness notified me last night that he would not stand by what he stated to Mr. Miller in September. Your Honor has a right to permit me to ask leading questions when I abnounce to the Court that I am taken by surprise.

Mr. Brooke—Your Honor, this is a case without parallel within your official experience. This witness went to the District Attorney and was committed to the House of Defention, not under \$100 ball, which is usual, but under \$2.500, taken into custody like a felon, and a statement forced from him.

The Court ruled out the question as objectionable in form.

Mr. McIntyre then obtained from the witness an admission that he had retained a lawyer in this case, and had called upon the District Mr. McIntyre then obtained from the witness an admission that he had retained a lawyer in this case, and had called upon the District Attorney with that lawyer and informed the District Attorney that he would not give a statement except in the presence of his lawyer. This he persisted in, although informed that, as he was not under indictment, he was not entitled to counsel.

This," said Mr. McIntyre, "shows the hos-"This," said Mr. McIntyre, "shows the hostility of this witness."
Mr. McIntyre tried a different form of the question, asking Wilckes If he remembered what occurred at the row which resulted in the defendant's separation from her mother. The Court sustained Mr. Brooke's objection. Mr. McIntyre was for the moment baffled and thoroughly angry. He said hotly to Recorder tioff: "Your Honor, I cannot get matter which, in my humble judgment, is important for this jury to know unless the Court allows me some latitude."

Mr. Brooke—How can the witness repeat all of know uniess the Court allows me some latitude."

He tried again, but the witness could not remember. Then Mr. Melistyre, reading from a statement, began another question, and Mr. Brooke objected on the ground that Mr. Melistyre was reading from a statement obtained under duress. The Recorper said that he nead no knowledge of what Mr. Melistyre was reading from a statement obtained under duress. The Recorper said that he nead no knowledge of what Mr. Melistyre was reading from and therefore directed him to proceed.
Q.—Did you on Sept. 16 state to Mr. Miler "I knew there was going to be a row and I did not want to be concerned in it?" A.—I state now that there was no row.
Q.—If you said so on Sept. 16 was it true or false? A.—There was no row.
Q.—If you said so on Sept. 10, was it true or false? A.—I was not true.
Q.—Did you ever talk with Mrs. Bliss in the presence of the defendant concerning the defendant's then delicate condition? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever talk with Mrs. Bliss in the presence of the defendant concerning the defendant's unborn child? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever say she did? A.—I guess not.
Q.—Did you not say so on Sept. 16? A.—I can't remember.
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Q.—Did you not say so on sept. 16?

tion, and then after a long pause answered: "I don't remember."

Q. -Was your memory any better on the 16th of September than it now is? A.—No. I guess not. It has not undergone any change.

Q. - Did you not state on Sept. 16 that Mrs. Bliss accused you of improper relations with the defendant? A. - pause. Yes, i guess it was so.

Q. - Did not Mrs. Fleming tell you that her mother accused her of improper relations with you?

The Witness I can't recall.

Q.—I by you take defendant out frequently?
A.—Yes.

Q.—I show you a photograph and ask you whose it is?

Mr. Brooke—Ob, no, the photograph speaks for itself. I object.

The Court—Objection sustained.
Q.—Do you recognize it? A.—Yes.
The photograph was marked for identification, and then Mr. Brooke had a series of successes in objecting to questions as to whether the photograph was marked for identification, and then Mr. Brooke had a series of successes in objecting to questions as to whether the photograph was one of the witness and if he gave it to the defendant.

Mr. McIntyre shook the paper in the face of the witness that the presence of that there was a way of peting the photograph in evidence. Mr. McIntyre shook the paper in the face of the witness that it wave a pitture of photograph in evidence, together with a statement of the witness that it wave and it is now in the photograph in evidence, together with a statement of the witness that it wave and it is now in a package from which the areenical tray and sagances wave were taken and with the photograph had been in Mrs. Cleming possession.

Q. You were present when the defendant left the house of her mother? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were there when they separated?

Mr. Hrooke Jane a Mr. McIntyre you are member and the sale night you remembered making the money in the presence of infendant, and it is shown in a package from which the areenical testify to conversation except that the photograph had been in Mrs. Cleming possession.

Q. You were present when their home was broken up? Surely, your Henor, that solvenusis theometers.

Mr. McIntyre when they separated?

A.—Yes.
Q.—You were there when they separated?

A.—Yes.
Q.—You were there when they separated?

A.—Yes.
Q.—You were there when they separated?

A.—Yes and the results of the witness that the photograph had been in Mrs. Cleming the many of the witness that the photograph had been in Mrs. Cleming the many of the witness that the photograph had been in Mrs. Cleming the many of the

A Great Struggle Between the Once Noted Sloop and the Emerald in the New York Yacht Club's Reatts-Hay Ridge Boat First-Wa Wa Wins in the S0-foot Class.

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and Mrs. Fleming and of my brother I can't tell it all. It was a joke, that money was."

Q.—Tell in your own way what those conversations were? A.—I can't remember.

Mr. Brooke—How can the witness repeat all of the conversations of five years?

The Court—This witness does not seem in need of your suggestions, Mr. Brooke. But the witness took the suggestion and said: "I have absolutely no knowledge of what those conversations were."

Q.—Did you ever have your brother Felix go which for the past two seasons has been the

her, as I would to any other girl or woman, that I would take her abroad, and she would say yes.

Mr. Brooke (without rising)—But you never got as far abroad as the District Attorney.

There was more talk about going abroad, and it came out that in June, 1895, the defendant and her sister went down to a steamer to see the winess off, but he did not go abroad. Mr. McIntyre wanted to know if it was a question of money, and the witness replied, 'Oh money didn't trouble me,' and the spectators laughed. Then Mr. McIntyre produced a letter which the witness admitted receiving from the defendant by the hand of her son Walter on Aug. 31, the day after the death of Mrs. Blies. Following this in quick succession earns the identification of fifty letters received by the witness from the defendant. Mr. Brooke objected to the witness being asked to identify the letters without being permitted to read them. This prompted the witness to say that he could not positively identify the letters without reading them. "May I read them?" he asked. The Court said he could not.

Mr. Brooke I object to the Court not allowing the witness to read the letters.

Mr. McIntyre- Can you identify them if you read them?

Witness Yes.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

THE COLONIA A FLYER. BRE SAILS A GREAT RACE IN HER NEW SCHOONER RIG.

Green walls of foam falling from the yachts

sharp cutwaters and a thirty-knot breeze driving

their shapely hulls through the waters of the bay at torpedo-boat speed were the conditions

New York Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. Dur-

ing the fifty odd years of the New York Yacht Club's existence many races have been sailed

under its flag, and frequently as many as a hun-dred yachts have taken part in its regattas, but

it is doubtful if during its half century of rac-

ing the members ever saw a preitier contest or

closer race than that between the schooners Colonia and Emerald yesterday. While there

wers not many starters in the regatta, the

struggle between these two fine schooners will

be remembered for years to come. Not only

was it a great race, but there was a glorious

westerly wind, and the yachts made remark-

ably fast time over the course.

The Colonia, which was built by the Herre-

shoffs in 1893 as a cup defender for a syndicate composed of Archibald Rogers, John E. Brocks.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schermerhorn, and J. Pierpont Mergan, was recently sold to

Clarence E. Postly, Vice-Commodore of the Larchmont Vacht Club, and altered by

A. Cary Smith at Nixon's Elizabethport yard from a sloop into a schooner. She was al-

ways fast under her cutter rig, and while she fell a little short of the Vigilant, she heat the

which for the past two seasons has been the

schooners, no less than eight of the new 30-

aid managed to pass her rival.

under which the fifty-first annual regatta of the



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small jibiopsail up, and broke out her main-top
mast staysail at the line, where she was timed at
11:11:13. The Elsemeric crossed at 11:20:17,
and the Clytle at 11:21:45.

The thirty-footers were now started, and
with their mahogany top sides, shaining space,
and snow-white cross-cut sails glistening in the
sean they made a picture long to be remembered as they darted across the ine, so close together that the Colonia's mainsail would
have almost covered the lot. The little Wa Wa was the first sway, followed
by the Hera, Vaquero, Musmo, Esperanza, Mal.
Asahi and Departure in the order named.
While all of the rest of the fleet were lighting
for the windward berth over by the mark boat
young Fish sent the Wa Wa away almost with
the report of the gun, at the flagsing end of the
line. The result was he had a cloar lead of fifty
yards before the others got across. Musmo,
Mai, Asahi, and Departure carried full sail, the
others being reefed.

The club steamer had hardly got started on
her course when the Uvira was met returning
minus her bowsprit and her jibtopsail. The
little thrity-footers, with the exception of the
Wa Wa, kept up an incessant luffur match
from the start, which enshed the latter still
further to increase her lead.

At the Quickstep bell buoy at 11:45 o'clock
the order of the little beats was: Wa Wa,
Vaquero III. Mai, Hera, Musme, Asahi, Esperanza, Departure.

All of the boats crossed the line on the starbeard tack, and it was a reach for all hands to
Southwest Spit broy. The colonia and Immedial
soon passed the Iroques, and, fast as
the Maxwell schooler was going, she
could not catch the flying Colonia. As a
single-stoker the Colonia was always
a wonder on a reach, and the change in rig
seemed to have increased her speed on this
point of sailing, for at Southwest Spit she was
timed at 11:50 and the Emerald at 11:50:40.

Both cased off their sheets for the run to
standy Hook Lightship, and at non the Emerald gybed her boom over to starboard and
set pride of the two-sticker fleet. The Colonia, in spite of new rigging and poorly fitting sails, gave the Emerald the race of her life, and while it is believed that the Emerald has wen, nothing definite will be known until the Colonia has been measured. The Emerald finished ahead by 1 minute 35 seconds, clapsed time, and good judges think that the Colonia will have to allow Mr. Maxwell's schooner time. The Colonia sailed a magnificent race, and led the Emerald around the outer mark. On the eight-mile beat to the Southwest Spit the Emer-In addition to the great race between the

footers took part in the regatta, and the contest between these little racers was alone worth going miles to see. With the exception of C. Barnum Seeley's Gardner-built boat, Departure, all the rest of the class were turned out by the Herreshoffs from one design. The little fellows kept close together over their sixteen-mile course, and after a remarkably keen contest the Wa Wa, owned by James Stillman of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and splendbilly handled by young Eddle Fish, won; Joseph MacDonouch's Musme, landled by John F. Loveloy of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was second, and Bayard Chaper's Asahi, salled by Capt, Nate Watson, the well-known professional, was third.

The starters, with their owners, racing lengths, and allowances, follow:

Schooners, Class S, Racing Trim.

Suggests Gifts for June Brides.

GOLF CHAMPIONS TIED. J. H. TATLOR AND HARRY VARDON FINISH TOGETHER AT MUIRFIELD. To Play Again for the Gold Medal-F. G. Talt, the Amateur Champion, Third, Only Three Strokes Behind The Scores 316

the open golf championship at Muirfield opened in the presence of an increased gathering of speciators, Taylor and Kay drove first from the ice. Taylor did not play a specially britliant game, dropping off several strokes. In the outward round, Sayers improved his position. In the afternoon interest centred in the play of A. Herd, Taylor, Sayers, and Vardon, Taylor played a consistent game, but scored 80, making his total 316. Vardon played almost faultiess golf for 77 in the last round and tied with Tay-lor, with 316 total. Ben Sayers got budly bunkered, which spoiled his chances. Herd went off his previous form. The playing off of the cham-

pionship was postponed.

J. H. Taylor's detailed score follows and shown a falling off of six strokes from yesterday's ag-First Hound Ont. 5 4 4 5 6 5 6 4 4 42 First Hound Ont. 5 4 5 6 8 8 8 4 5 40 81

and SIP - Full Results of the Competition.

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London, June 11. - The second day's play of

Second Rounal—(nit 3 4 1 5 5 5 5 4 5 49 80 1n 4 5 5 5 5 8 1 1 8 4 4-49 80

Becond Round Out 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 38 in...4 5 5 4 3 4 6 4 5 39 77

The full results were:

A. Herd W. Brand Hen Sayers D. Brown A. H. Scott.....

Archie Shiphon 199 W. Anchterionie, 229 J. Esy, Shir Andrew Shiphon 199 W. Anchterionie, 229 J. Esy, Shir Andrew Shirkandy, 180 A. Tongoni, 1914 J. Hun-ter, 230 M. J. Ladday, 185 J. Coss, 180 W. Ton-gond, 1910 Mr. H. H. Lindon, 1817 Mr. P. M. Jackson, 142 J. W. Taylor, 344 F. Layton, 1845 Mr. J. Rowe,

A tie for the gold medal beats all records. The play-off will be for the trophy, valued at £10, and the money that should go to the first and second, or £45. Mr. Tait will not accept a money prize. W. Fernie will receive £10 and A. Herd £7. The scores tell the story of the play. The form shown by Mr. Tait, the amateur champion, was of the highest class. Young Harry Vardon, Irke Taylor, Is an English player, and has receively become professional for the Scarborough Club, in Yorkshire. On April 17 he played his first match of the scason with A. Herd, on the fundersfield links, but could not defeat the veteran on his own green, losing by 12 up. On May 14 he met the then undisputed champion. J. H. Taylor, on the Ganton links, hear Scarborough, and surprised the golfing world by dereating him by eight up and seven to play. Since the Sandwich annateur